

## STR

- He hoodwinked with kindness, least of all men knew who *stroke* him. *Sidney.*
- STROKE**. *n. f.* [from *strook*, the preterite of *strike*]
1. A blow; a knock; a sudden act of one body upon another. Th' oars were silver, Which to the tune of flutes kept *stroke*, and made The water which they beat to follow faster, As amorous of their *strokes*. *Shakefp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
  2. A hostile blow. As cannons overcharg'd with double cracks, So they redoubled *strokes* upon the foe. *Shakespeare.* He entered and won the whole kingdom of Naples, without striking *stroke*. *Bacon.* His white-man'd steeds that bow'd beneath the yoke, He cheer'd to courage with a gentle *stroke*, Then urg'd his fiery chariot on the foe, And rising, shook his lance in act to throw. *Dryden.* Both were of shining steel, and wrought so pure, As might the *strokes* of two such arms endure. *Dryden.* I had a long design upon the ears of Curl, but the rogue would never allow me a fair *stroke* at them, though my pen-knife was ready. *Swift.*
  3. A sudden disease or affliction. Take this purse, thou whom the heav'n's plagues Have humbled to all *strokes*. *Shakefp. King Lear.*
  4. The found of the clock. What is't o'clock?— Upon the *stroke* of four. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*
  5. The touch of a pencil. Oh, lasting as those colours may they shine! Free as thy *stroke*, yet faultless as thy line. *Pope.*
  6. A touch; a masterly or eminent effort. Another in my place would take it for a notable *stroke* of good breeding, to compliment the reader. *L'Estrange.* The boldest *strokes* of poetry, when managed artfully, most delight the reader. *Dryden's State of Innocence.* As he purchased the first success in the present war, by forcing, into the service of the confederates, an army that was raised against them, he will give one of the finishing *strokes* to it, and help to conclude the great work. *Addison.* A verdict more puts me in possession of my estate, I question not but you will give it the finishing *stroke*. *Arbutnot.* Isidore's collection was the great and bold *stroke*, which in its main parts has been discovered to be an impudent forgery. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*
  7. An effect suddenly or unexpectedly produced.
  8. Power; efficacy. These having equal authority for instruction of the young prince, and well agreeing, bare equal *stroke* in divers faculties. *Hayward.* Perfectly opacous bodies can but reflect the incident beams, those that are diaphanous refract them too, and that refraction has such a *stroke* in the production of colours, generated by the trajection of light through drops of water, that exhibit a rainbow through divers other transparent bodies. *Boyle.* He has a great *stroke* with the reader when he condemns any of my poems, to make the world have a better opinion of them. *Dryden.* The subtle effluvia of the male feed have the greatest *stroke* in generation. *Rey.*
- TO STROKE**. *v. a.* [from *strecan*, Saxon.]
1. To rub gently with the hand by way of kindness or endearment; to fathom.
- Thus children do the silly birds they find With *stroking* hurt, and too much cramming kill. *Sidney.* The senior weaned, his younger shall teach, More *stroken* and made of, when ought it doth aile, More gentle ye make it for yoke or the paille. *Tass.* Thy praise or dispraise is to me alike, One doth not *stroke* me, nor the other strike. *Ben. Jonson.* He set forth a proclamation *stroaking* the people with fair promises, and humouring them with invectives against the king and government. *Bacon.* He dry'd the falling drop, and yet more kind, He *strook* d her cheeks. *Dryden.* Come, let us practise death, *Stroke* the grim lion till he grow familiar. *Dryden.* She pluck'd the rising flow'rs, and fed The gentle beast, and fondly *stroak* d his head. *Addison.*- 2. To rub gently in one direction. When the big-udder'd cows with patience stand, Waiting the *stroakings* of the damsel's hand. *Gay.*

**TO STROLL**. *v. n.* To wander; to ramble; to rove; to be a vagrant. She's mine, and thine, and *strolling* up and down. *Granv.* Your wine lock'd up, your butter *stroll* d abroad. *Pope.* These mothers *stroke*, to beg sustenance for their helpless infants. *Swift.*

**STROLLER**. *n. f.* [from *stroll*.] A vagrant; a wanderer; a vagabond. Two brother-hermits, faints by trade, Disguis'd in tatter'd habits, went To a small village down in Kent;

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- Where, in the *strollers* canting strain, They begg'd from door to door in vain. *Swift.* The men of pleasure, who never go to church, form their ideas of the clergy from a few poor *strollers* they often observe in the streets. *Swift.*
- STROND**. *n. f.* [from *strand*.] The beach; the bank of the water. So looks the *strond* whereon th' imperious flood Hath left a witness'd usurpation. *Shakespeare's II. IV.*
- STRONG**. *adj.* [from *strong*, Saxon.]
1. Vigorous; forceful; of great ability of body. Though 'gan the villain wax so fierce and *strong*, That nothing may sustain his furious force, He cast him down to ground, and all along Drew him through dirt and mire. *Fairy Queen.* The *strong*-wing'd Mercury should fetch thee up, And set thee by Jove's side. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.* That our oxen may be *strong* to labour. *Psal. cxliv. 14.* The Marston and Sabellian race, *Strong* limb'd and stout. *Dryden.* Orises the *strong* to greater strength must yield; He, with Parthenius, were by Rapo kill'd. *Dryden.*
  2. Fortified; secure from attack. Within Troy's *strong* immures The ravish'd Helen with wanton Paris sleeps. *Shakespeare.* An army of English engaged in the midst, between an army of a greater number, fresh and in vigour on the one side, and a town *strong* in fortification, and *strong* in men on the other. *Bacon's War with Spain.* It is no matter how things are, so a man observe but the agreement of his own imaginations, and talk conformably, it is all truth: such castles in the air will be as *strong* holds of truth as the demonstrations of Euclid. *Locke.*
  3. Powerful; mighty. While there was war between the houses of Saul and David, Abner made himself *strong* for Saul. *2 Sam. iii. 6.* The merchant-adventurers being a *strong* company, and well underlet with rich men and good order, held out bravely. *Bacon.* Those that are *strong* at sea may easily bring them to what terms they please. *Addison.* The weak, by thinking themselves *strong*, are induced to proclaim war against that which ruins them; and the *strong*, by conceiving themselves weak, are thereby rendered as weak as if they really were so. *South's Sermons.*
  4. Supplied with forces. When he was not six and twenty *strong*, Sick in the world's regard, wretched and low, My father gave him welcome to the shore. *Shak. Hen. IV.* He was, at his rising from Exeter, between six and seven thousand *strong*. *Bacon.* In Britain's lovely isle a shining throng War in his cause, a thousand beauties *strong*. *Tickell.*
  5. Hale; healthy. Better is the poor being found and *strong* in constitution, than a rich man afflicted in his body. *Eccles. xxx. 14.*
  6. Forcibly acting in the imagination. This is one of the *strongest* examples of a personation that ever was. *Bacon.*
  7. Ardent; eager; positive; zealous. Her mother, ever *strong* against that match, And firm for doctor Caius, hath appointed, That he shall shuffle her away. *Shakefp. Mer. Wives of Windsor.* In choice of committees for ripening business for the council, it is better to chuse indifferent persons, than to make an indifferency, by putting in those that are *strong* on both sides. *Bacon.* The knight is a much *stronger* tory in the country than in town, which is necessary for the keeping up his interest. *Add.*
  8. Full; having any quality in a great degree; affecting the sight or smell forcibly. Add with Cecropian thyme *strong*-scented centaury. *Dryd.* By mixing such powders we are not to expect a *strong* and full white, such as is that of paper; but some dusky obscure one, such as might arise from a mixture of light and darkness, or from white and black, that is, a grey or dun, or russet brown. *Newton's Opticks.* Thus shall there be made two bows of colours, an interior and *stronger*, by one reflexion in the drops, and an exterior and fainter by two; for the light becomes fainter by every reflexion. *Newton's Opticks.*
  9. Potent; intoxicating. Get *strong* beer to rub your horses heels. *Swift.*
  10. Having a deep tincture; affecting the taste forcibly. Many of their propinations favour very *strong* of the old leaven of innovations. *King Charles.*
  11. Affecting the smell powerfully. The prince of Cambay's daily food Is asps, and basilisks and toads, Which makes him have so *strong* a breath, Each night he thinks a queen to death. *Hudibras.*

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- The heat of a human body, as it grows more intense, makes the urine smell more *strong*. *Arbutnot.*
11. Hard of digestion; not easily nutritive. *Strong* meat belongeth to them that are of full age. *Hebr.*
  13. Furnished with abilities for any thing. I was *stronger* in prophecy than in criticism. *Dryden.*
  14. Valid; confirmed. In process of time, an ungodly custom grown *strong*, was kept as a law. *Wisdom xiv. 16.*
  15. Violent; vehement; forcible. In the days of his flesh he offered up prayers, with *strong* crying and tears. *Heb. v. 7.* The scriptures make deep and *strong* impressions on the minds of men: and whosoever denies this, as he is in point of religion atheistical, so in understanding brutish. *J. Corbet.*
  16. Cogent; conclusive. Messengers Of *strong* prevailment in unhardened youth. *Shakespeare.* What *strong* cries must they be that shall drown so loud a clamour of impieties. *Decay of Piety.* Produce your cause; bring forth your *strong* reasons. *Isa.*
  17. Able; skilful; of great force of mind. There is no English soul More *stronger* to direct you than yourself, If with the sap of reason you would quench, Or but allay the fire of passion. *Shakefp. Henry VIII.*
  18. Firm; compact; not soon broken. Full on his ankle fell the ponderous stone, Burst the *strong* nerves, and crash'd the solid bone. *Pope.*
  19. Forcibly written; comprising much meaning in few words. **STRONGHOLD**. *adj.* [from *strong* and *hold*.] Stronghold. John, who was pretty *strong* fisted, gave him such a squeeze as made his eyes water. *Arbutnot.*
  - STRONGHAND**. *n. f.* [from *strong* and *hand*.] Force; violence. When their captain dieth, if the seniors should descend to his child, and an infant, another would thrust him out by *stronghand*, being then unable to defend his right. *Spenser.* They wanting land wherewith to sustain their people, and the Tulsans having more than enough, it was their meaning to take what they needed by *stronghand*. *Raleigh.*
  - STRONGLY**. *adv.* [from *strong*.] 1. Powerfully; forcibly. The colewort is an enemy to any plant, because it draweth *strongly* the fattest juice of the earth. *Bacon's Natural History.* The dazzling light Had flash'd too *strongly* on his aking sight. *Addison.* Water impregnated with salt attenuates *strongly*. *Arbutnot.* When the attention is *strongly* fixed to any subject, all that is said concerning it makes a deeper impression. *Watts.*
  2. With strength; with firmness; in such a manner as to last; in such a manner as not easily to be forced. Great Dunstons he *strongly* fortifies. *Shakespeare.* Let the foundations be *strongly* laid. *Ezra vi. 3.*
  3. Vehemently; forcibly; eagerly. All these accuse him *strongly*. *Shakespeare.* The ruinous consequences of Wood's patent have been *strongly* represented by both houses. *Swift.*
  - STRONGWATER**. *n. f.* [from *strong* and *water*.] Distilled spirits. Metals receive in readily *strongwaters*; and *strongwaters* do readily pierce into metals and bones: and some will touch upon gold, that will not touch upon silver. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
  - STROOK**. The preterite of *strike*, used in poetry for *struck*. A sudden tempest from the desert flew, With horrid wings, and thunder'd as it blew: Then whirling round, the quins together *strook*. *Sandys.* That conqu'ring look When next beheld, like light'ning *strook* My blasted soul, and made me bow. *Waller.* He, like a patient angler, ere he *strook*, Would let them play a while upon the hook. *Dryden.*
  - STROPHE**. *n. f.* [from *strophe*, Gr. *στροφή*.] A stanza. **STROYE**. The preterite of *strove*. Having quite lost the way, of nobleness, he *strove* to climb to the height of terribleness. *Sidney.*
  - TO STROUT**. *v. n.* [from *strufen*, German.] To swell with an appearance of greatness; to walk with affected dignity; to strut. This is commonly written *strut*, which seems more proper. **TO STROUT**. *v. a.* To swell out; to puff out; to enlarge by affectation. I will make a brief list of the particulars in an historical truth nowise *strouted*, nor made greater by language. *Bacon.*
  - TO STROW**. *v. n.* [See **TO STREW**.]
  1. To spread by scattering; to besprinkle. Angel forms lay entranc'd, Thick as autumnal leaves that *strow* the brooks In Valombrosa. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
  2. To spread by scattering; to besprinkle. All the ground With shiver'd armour *strown*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.* Come, shepherds come, and *strow* with leaves the plain; Such funeral rites your Daphnis did ordain. *Dryden.* With oyster shells the standing water *strow*, With mally stones make bridges if it flow. *Dryden.*

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3. To spread. There have been three years dearth of corn, and every place *strow'd* with beggars. *Swift.*
4. To scatter; to throw at random. Synah, can I tell thee more? And of our ladies bowre; But little need to *strow* my store, Suffice this hill of our. *Spenser.* The tree in storms The glad earth about her *strows*, With treasure from her yielding boughs. *Waller.* Possession kept the beaten road, And gather'd all his brother *strow'd*. *Swift.*
- TO STROWL**. *v. n.* To range; to wander. [See **TO STROLL**.] 'Tis he who nightly *strowls* with faunt'ring pace. *Gay.*
- TO STROY**. *v. a.* [For **DESTROY**.] Dig garden, *stroy* mallow, now may you at ease. *Tusser.*
- STRUCK**. The old preterite and participle passive of *strike*. This message bear: the Trojans and their chief Bring holy peace, and beg the king's relief; *Struck* with so great a name, and all on fire, The youth replies; whatever you require. *Dryden.* In a regular plantation, I can place myself in its several centers, so as to view all the walks *struck* from them. *Speilator.* High on his car Sesostris *struck* my view, Whom scepter'd slaves in golden harness drew. *Pope.* Some to conceit alone their taste confine, And glitt'ring thoughts *struck* out at every line. *Pope.*
- STRUCKEN**. The old participle passive of *strike*. Down fell the duke, his joints dissolv'd aunder, Blind with the light, and *strucken* dead with wonder. *Fairf.* All liquours *strucken* make round circles, and dash. *Bacon.* Silent, and in face Confounded, long they sat, as *strucken* mute. *Milton.*
- STRUCTURE**. [from *structure*, Fr. *structura*, from *struere*, Latin.] 1. Act of building; practice of building. His son builds on, and never is content, Till the last farthing is in *structure* spent. *Dryden.*
2. Manner of building; form; make. Several have gone about to inform them, but for want of insight into the *structure* and constitution of the terraqueous globe, have not given satisfaction. *Woodward.*
3. Edifice; building. Ecbatana her *structure* vast there shews, And Hecatompylos her hundred gates. *Milton.* High on a rock of ice the *structure* lay. *Pope.* There stands a *structure* of majestic frame. *Pope.*
- STRUDE**. or **STRODE**. *n. f.* A flock of breeding mares. *Ba l. y.*
- TO STRUGGLE**. *v. n.* [Of uncertain etymology.] 1. To labour; to act with effort. 2. To strive; to contend; to contest. No man is guilty of an act of intemperance but he might have forborn it; not without some trouble from the *strugglings* of the contrary habit, but still the thing was possible. *South.* In the time of Henry VIII. differences of religion tore the nation into two mighty factions, and, under the name of Papist and Protestant, *struggled* in her bowels with many various events. *Temple.* I repent, like some despairing wretch, That boldly plunges in the frightful deep, Then pants, and *struggles* with the whirling waves; And catches every slender reed to save him. *Smith.*
3. To labour in difficulties; to be in agonies or distress. Strong virtue, like strong nature, *struggles* still, Exerts itself, and then throws off the ill. *Dryden.* 'Tis wisdom to beware And better shun the bait, than *struggle* in the snare. *Dryden.* If men *struggle* through as many troubles to be miserable as to be happy; my readers may be persuaded to be good. *Spelt.* He *struggling* groans beneath the cruel hands Even of the clowns he feeds. *Thomson.*
- STRUGGLE**. *n. f.* [from the verb.] 1. Labour; effort. 2. Contest; contention. When, in the division of parties, men only strove for the first place in the prince's favour, an honest man might look upon the *struggle* with indifference. *Addison.* It began and ended without any of those unnatural *struggles* for the chair, which have disturbed the peace of this great city. *Asterbury.*
3. Agony; tumultuous distress. **STRUMA**. *n. f.* [Latin.] A glandular swelling; the king's evil. A gentlewoman had a *struma* about the nether, very hard and deep about the tendons. *Wise's Surgery.*
- STRUMOUS**. *adj.* [from *struma*.] Having swelling in the glands. How to treat them when *strumous*, scirrhus, or cancerous. *Wise's Surgery.*
- STRUMPET**. *n. f.* A whore; a prostitute. Of doubtful original. *Sirope vieux mot palliardié.* Stuprum, Lat. How like a younger or a prodigal The scarfed bark puts from her native bay, *Hugg'd*